

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
WATER RESOURCES  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:151

ANSWERED ON:04.08.2010

INDUS WATERS TREATY

Gulshan Smt. Paramjit Kaur;Tewari Shri Manish

**Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:**

- (a) the salient features of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 with Pakistan;
- (b) the number of times the Permanent Indus Waters Commission meet in a year alongwith the outcome of the recent meeting of the Commission;
- (c) whether there are differences with Pakistan on some of the power projects including Kishanganga and Nemoo Bazgo Projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, projectwise and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the differences;
- (e) whether these issues were also discussed with Pakistan in the recent meeting of Home Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the two countries and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (f) whether differences on the three projects viz. 240 mega watt Uri on Jhelum 44 mega watt Chutak on Indus and Baglihar Dam on Chenab have been resolved and if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL)

(a) to (f): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.151 REGARDING INDUS WATERS TREATY BY SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN AND SHRI MANISH TEWARI TO BE ANSWERED ON 04-08-2010.

(a): The salient features of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 are as follows:

# It envisages the most complete and satisfactory utilization of the waters of the Indus system of rivers.

# The waters of the three Eastern Rivers (rivers Ravi, Beas, Sutlej with their tributaries) are available for the unrestricted use of India.

# Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use all those waters of the three Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab with their tributaries), which India is under obligation to let flow and not to permit any interference with, except for Domestic Use, Non-Consumptive Use, specified Agricultural Use and generation of hydro-electric power subject to specified criteria.

# India may construct reservoirs on the Western Rivers with aggregate storage capacity limited to 3.6 Million Acre Feet (MAF).

# India has to supply specified data of hydroelectric plants and storage works at specified periods in advance of their construction, to Pakistan, which may raise objections, if any, within specified periods thereafter.

# India had to make fixed contribution of Pounds Sterling 62,060,000 towards the cost of replacement works for the canal systems of Pakistan to draw supplies from the Western Rivers instead of the Eastern Rivers.

# Besides Agricultural Use from Ranbir and Pratap Canals by specified withdrawals of water from Chenab Main, India may also have Agricultural Use of 7,01,000 acres on the Western Rivers over and above the area irrigated as on 01-4-1960.

# Exchange of data of flow and utilization of water and irrigated cropped area.

# A Permanent Indus Commission with one Commissioner for Indus Waters from either country to implement the Treaty.

# Settlement of differences and disputes by agreement, Neutral Expert, negotiators, Court of Arbitration or any other manner as agreed.

# Modification or termination of the provisions of the Treaty by another duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two

Governments.

(b): The Permanent Indus Commission has to meet at least once a year and also when requested by either Commissioner. In its recent meeting, issues such as telemetry system for real time data, pollution of the rivers and river training works on river Ravi were discussed and views were exchanged.

(c): Yes, sir.

(d): Pakistan has objections on the design of Nimoo Bazgo project. It has objections both on the design and the proposed inter-tributary delivery of waters after power generation, in Kishenganga project. All these objections have been discussed in the meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission with a view to resolve them. As Pakistan has initiated action to set up a Court of Arbitration on the issues of Kishenganga project, India has taken action as required by the Treaty.

(e): The issues of Kishenganga and Nimoo Bazgo projects were not discussed in the recent meeting of Home Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the two countries.

(f): Pakistan's objections on the design of Uri-II (240 MW) and Chutak (44 MW) hydroelectric projects and on the initial filling of Baglihar projects have been resolved amicably in the light of the provisions of the Treaty.